

Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR.

JAMES T. LEWIS.

of Columbia County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

WYMAN SPOONER,

of Walworth County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

of Dane County.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,

of Trempealeau County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WINFIELD SMITH,

of Milwaukee County.

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER.

WM. H. RAMSEY.

of Ozaukee County.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOSIAH L. PICKARD,

of Grant County.

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

HENRY CORDIER.

of Winnebago County.

The Re-Admission of the States into the Union.

The peculiar condition of the rebel states has caused much speculation on the method of their re-admission into the Union after the subjugation or dispersion of their armies. The state governments which existed previous to the acts of secession have been dissolved, the constitutions of some of the states, and we do not know but all of them, have been changed to adapt them to the national constitution of the confederate states. It is evident, therefore, that the state constitutions as they now exist must be disregarded and new ones formed before the rebel states can again be admitted.

The state of Louisiana is likely to be one of the first to ask for re-admission into the Union, and it will be interesting to note the manner of proceeding to accomplish this interesting result. A speech of Gov. Shepley, formerly of Maine, now military governor of Louisiana, made recently at Portland, gives us some facts in regard to the recent application of some twenty planters to President Lincoln to re-assemble the state legislature of Louisiana under the constitution of 1852. These planters assembled at the Planters House in New Orleans, without public meeting, and representing only three or four of the thirty eight parishes of the state. The constitution which they asked to be recognized had been remodeled by the secession convention of 1861, but they were willing to take the old constitution of 1852, as it was, because that had been formed to give the slaveholders the entire political control of the state in this way: a basis of representation was adopted by it, founded on population, counting all whites, free colored and slaves, while whites alone voted. Thus a parish containing 1,500 whites and 16,000 population, being largely composed of slaves, was entitled to a larger representation than a parish with 10,000, whites and an aggregate population of 15,000. Thus 1,600 white population in Tennessee parish had more political power than ten thousand white votes in New Orleans.

This was the method taken by the slaveholders to suppress the voice of the commercial population of New Orleans, and it is not surprising that they wanted the constitution "as it was" before secession, recognized and put into operation again. It had served their purpose well in taking the state out of the Union by the will of the slaveholders, and it would answer a good purpose to thwart the will of the people again, if they are compelled to come into the Union.

On the other hand the Union inhabitants, acting through their associations, embracing most of the unconditional loyal men of Louisiana, have protested to President Lincoln against recognizing the constitution of 1852, insisting that it has been set aside by the secession convention of 1861, and that a convention fresh from the people should determine the manner of the return of Louisiana to the Union. The President replied to the planters that it would be better to wait until the Union citizens of Louisiana could be heard, and declined, at that time, to order an election of members of the legislature under the constitution of 1852.

Since that time the united associations of all the Union men of New Orleans have adopted a preamble and resolutions, very different from those of the twenty planters who first addressed President Lincoln on the subject. Gov. Shepley says these Union associations embrace in their ranks nearly every man that voted in New Orleans and Jefferson for the representatives that were received on the floor of congress from those districts; many thousands of the citizens of New Orleans and every loyal man in that city.

The opinion of so large and respectable a body of men in regard to the proper institutions for Louisiana at this time is highly interesting and encouraging to all who desire to see the rebel states re-admitted into the Union purged of the barbarous

system of slavery, which is the cause of all our national troubles. Their resolutions are as follows:

At a meeting of the Union Association of New Orleans, held at the Lyceum Hall, July 25th, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. James E. Tewell, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Unionists of New Orleans have heard with surprise and indignation of the attempt on the part of certain gentlemen, claiming to represent the planting interest of Louisiana, to induce the federal authorities so to act as to fetter once more the freedom of this state, by putting in force a constitution, the principles of which are utterly at variance with the sentiments of a large majority of the loyal people, and repugnant to the spirit of the age;

And whereas, we have read with the liveliest feelings of satisfaction the noble utterances of our beloved Chief Magistrate, in reply to and in rebuke of the self-constituted, slavery-preserving delegation, and in approval of the efforts of the truly loyal in securing a constitution based upon the principles of "freedom to all"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Union Association of New Orleans deprecate all efforts having for their end the organization of a state government, under the constitution in force prior to the outbreak of the present rebellion; and

Resolved, further, That they will oppose, by all legitimate means, every measure having for its object the recognition of slavery in the constitution that may hereafter be formed.

On motion of Mr. Enos Smith, it was Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the New Orleans Era, and that a copy of the same be signed by the officers of this association, and transmitted to his Excellency, President Lincoln.

M. SCHEFFERT, President pro tem.
JAMES E. TEWELL, Ass't Secretary.

We have received another note from Mr. Horace Rublee, complaining that we omitted a material portion of his statement in regard to the time of the call of the late republican Union convention. The statement not given was, that he, Rublee, "was the only member of the state central committee residing in Madison." We supposed everybody who knew anything at all of political matters in this state was aware of this fact, and hence we did not think it necessary to quote that portion of it. The argument, therefore, is, that inasmuch as the member of the committee residing in Madison apparently desired a later day for holding the convention, that the "regency" were of the same opinion. What is called the "Madison regency" does not exist entirely in Madison. It only has its head there—the thinking and plotting part. Like an invisible, soulless corporation, it is everywhere within the sphere of its operations. A wildcat bank purports to be located at a particular place where it promises to redeem its bills, but go there and it is not to be found—like the will-o'-the-wisp, it vanishes as you advance towards its supposed locality. But we know it has an existence, for its promises to pay are found in all parts of the state, alluring but to disappoint those who have faith in its pledges. The parallel between it and this regency is apparent, and needs no explanation. What one member of it does is no evidence of the opinions of the others, or even of his own, for they have been known to look up stream while rowing down.

We do not propose, at this time, to enter into any argument or explanations on this subject. The time may come when it will be profitable to do so. Until then we entrust Mr. Rublee to hold his peace.

A COFFEED ATTACK.—The Oshkosh Review makes a most infamous attack upon Col. Fairchild, the candidate for secretary of state. It says:—"The colonel's present affiliations prove beyond doubt that he is not very choice of the company he keeps, nor yet chary of his political reputation. He is like all the other war democrats, none of whom care 'who they train with' if they can get position and greenbacks."

When the editor of the Review can show some other evidence of his own patriotism than maligning those who impel their lives on the field of battle, he will be in a much better situation than he now is to question the purity of other people's motives. Col. Fairchild is as far beyond the reach of such assaults as the Review man is below the position of a patriot.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. MOSBY.—The following are the particulars of the skirmish in which Mosby received his death wounds: Monday, the 24th, Mosby attacked a detachment of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry and a California regiment. The attack was made at Coyle's Tavern, on Little River Turnpike, some few miles this side of Fairfax. Our men, numbering only 25, were attacked in front and rear at the same time, but fought nobly. Our loss was two killed, three wounded and nine prisoners, together with all the horses, 15 of which, however, were afterwards recaptured. The loss of the one man was one captain one lieutenant killed, one lieutenant and three privates wounded. Mosby was wounded in two places in the side.

THE STATE COURTS VS. THE MILITARY POWER.—Hon. E. Darwin Smith, of Rochester, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, has decided, in the case of a soldier for whose discharge a writ of habeas corpus had been sued out before him, that he has no jurisdiction to inquire into the legality of the imprisonment, after it appears that the person is detained under process of authority from the United States Judge Bacon, a justice of the supreme court at Utica, has also rendered a decision, in the Hopson habeas corpus case, to the same effect. He reverses a former decision made by himself in the same case, and now declares that a state court has no right to inquire into the justice of an arrest of an alleged deserter by a provost marshal, stating that the return of the provost marshal, stating the prisoner to be held as a deserter, is sufficient without the production of the body, and that the state court has no jurisdiction to inquire as to the fact whether the person held is a deserter or not. The question is to be carried before all the judges of the supreme court.

The Lynn (Mass.) Reporter says: A couple were joined in marriage in this city a few days since, whose united ages were one hundred and fifty-two years. The blushing bride had passed her seventy-eighth winter, while the snows of seventy-eight winters rested upon the bridegroom's youthful brow. He had once, and the bride twice, before entered into the marriage obligation.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, August 31.

Special to the Journal.—The steamer John D. Perry, from below last night, brought Memphis papers of the 29th inst., containing news from Duvall's Bluff, Ark. The Post Boy left there on the 24th. Several boats were lying there.

Advices from the front represent the advance of Gen. Davidson's corps at Bayou Motrieu, where the rebels are proposed to make a stand. All the rebel forces west of the Mississippi are near that place. It is about ten miles from Little Rock.

Gen. Dick Taylor's forces had arrived, to co-operate with Price. Kirby Smith had his headquarters at Little Rock. Price is the controlling spirit in that quarter.

The Post Boy brought a number of refugees; among them Mrs. Charvillat. She lived up on Little River, 10 miles from its junction with the river. Being left destitute, she procured a dug-out, and with her little son paddled down to Osceola, 160 miles. Mrs. Charvillat represents the country drained of everything by the rebels.

Gen. Beale (rebel) and staff came up on the steamer J. D. Perry as prisoners, taken at Port Hudson and Arkansas.

I was shown a cotton boll to day, raised on Smith & Hodges' farm, in Alexandria county, Illinois. It is opened beautifully. There are about 30 acres.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 29.

The largest and most earnest meeting ever held in Leavenworth assembled last evening, with Mayor Anthony presiding. Gen. Lane offered the following resolution: Resolved, That so many of the loyal men of the border as can be spared from home protection be requested to assemble at Padoli, on the 8th day of September, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure, organized and equipped as follows: Each twenty men to select a captain, the company bringing with them a wagon, with one blanket to each man, and fifteen days' subsistence.

Gen. Ewing has placed two companies at Padoli to protect the citizens from the advance of Kansas.

Capt. Joy, provost marshal of the city, ordered the ferry boat tied up at night on the Missouri side, to prevent armed men from Kansas crossing into Missouri. May or Anthony ordered the boat to lie upon the Kansas side. The people stand by the mayor, and the boat is tied up on this side. Anthony opposes an invasion of Missouri north of the Missouri river.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 29.

In behalf of the sufferers by the Lawrence massacre, we make this statement and appeal. The loss of life reported by the press is substantially correct. The loss of property exceeds a million and a half. Hundreds are homeless and destitute. The business portion of the city is entirely destroyed, together with nearly a hundred dwellings. Leavenworth and the neighboring cities have already contributed largely, but much assistance is yet needed. Aid can be sent to Peter T. Ridenor, Chairman Relief Committee, Lawrence, Kansas.

(Signed) A. C. WILSON, M. J. PARROT, NELSON McCracken, H. J. ADAMS, Leavenworth Committee.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31.

Lieut. Col. Clark, 9th Kansas regiment, returned last evening from the pursuit of Quantrel through Kansas, Cass and Johnson counties. His command killed forty of the participants in the Lawrence massacre. Other companies returned to their different posts, having killed and wounded several bushwhackers. Among the killed in Capt. Estes, a recruiting officer for Marauders. The whole number of guerrillas killed, so far as known, considerably exceeds one hundred.

STEVENS, Ala., Aug. 31.

Rebel accounts of the bombardment of Chattanooga, says Wilder opened without warning. A daughter of Roche, of Nashville, was mortally wounded. Three soldiers and five citizens were killed, among them two ladies.

Floyd's death is confirmed.

Curry of Kentucky was killed in Richmond on the 26th by Bossford, clerk of the treasury department.

Gen. Cook penetrated to the summit of Lookout Mountain, and within nine miles of Chattanooga. He found the mountains clear of rebels.

The enemy in Chattanooga is in force and digging like beavers, and making boasts of their intention to fight us there.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

Tribune's dispatch.—Advices have been received at the treasury stating that contrary to all expectation further search of the wreck of the Ruth has brought to light a portion of the government funds supposed to have been burned. The packages taken out were burnt to the depth of an inch, and charred to the center. In some cases the denomination can be distinguished. The special agent will at once be sent on to take charge of the money so recovered, meanwhile the agent there will continue the work with divers.

Thirty colored refugees from St. Charles county arrived here to-day, and reported. They state the rebel officers busily engaged in conscripting negroes. They also report that guns, swords, pistols, &c., are accumulated here, having been gathered up on the various battle fields by rebel sympathizers and forwarded to rebels of that county, by whom they are sent to the rebel army.

The following is from the Charleston Courier: The attention of housekeepers and citizens generally is directed to the notice recommending that a constant supply of water be kept on hand to extinguish the fire of the enemy's incendiary shells exploding in the city. We learn that an order is to be issued for all persons possessing cotton to have it removed promptly from the limits of the city, as its presence during the bombardment from enemy's shells is considered dangerous.

A Richmond paper of the 29th says:—Lieut. Wood arrived in this city yesterday. He captured the gunboats Reliance and Satellite, and three schooners, in the Rappahannock. The steamers and two of the schooners he secured, but the other schooner drew so much water he could not get her up the river, and was obliged to burn her. The following are additional rebel dispatches to those furnished last night, but are no later:

Charleston, August 25th.—The enemy's land batteries have been maintaining a steady fire on Sumter all day. The fighting at Wagner was chiefly confined to the firing of our pickets on the enemy's sappers, who continue to approach Wagner. This evening, about dark, the enemy's batteries opened a furious fire on Wagner's preparations, as was supposed, to assault Sumter.

The following official dispatches have just been received:

Port Sumter, 7:35 P. M.—There is an assault now being made at Battery Wagner.

ALFRED RHEAT, Col. Com'd'g.

Fort Johnson, August 25th, 7:15 P. M.—The enemy is assaulting Battery Wagner, evidently in heavy force.

C. H. ARMSTRONG, Col. Com'd'g.

{LATER.—Musketry has ceased. The enemy are firing a few mortar shells at Wagner. The first assault had been repulsed. No more shells have been thrown at the city since daylight Monday morning.

Herald's special.—The steamer Baltimore, Captain Mitchell, arrived here this morning from Fort Monroe, reports that the gunboats Reliance and Satellite were captured from us on Chesapeake, near the mouth of the Rappahannock, at Urbana, on the Rappahannock. The wounded men, among whom was the commanding officer of the Reliance, have been killed.

Last night a fleet of gunboats, accompanied by a monitor from the coast squadron, went up the Rappahannock for the purpose of destroying the rebel fort at Downport, and recapturing the gunboats. Among the rebels who captured the steamers was a portion of the old Merrimac crew.

A dispatch has been received by the military authorities here from Gen. King, announcing the death of Mosby, at a farm house just beyond Bull Run Mountains.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

Flour unchanged, at 4.65, 1.50 for extra state; 5.10, 1.35 for R. H. O. Wheat quiet and unchanged at 82.15 for Chicago spring; 90.1, 1.12 for Milwaukee club; 1.05 at 1.20 for winter red. Corn 1c better at 72.7. Oats a shade firmer at 52.55 for western. Whisky firmer at 48, and held higher.

HATFORD, Sept. 1.

The steamer Africa is signalled, with 3 days later news from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

Stocks opened lower, closed firmer and active. Gold 127.

Luther Bradish, formerly lieutenant governor of New York, died Sunday, aged 80. From Richmond papers.—The confederate steamer O'Conely left Savannah for Nassau, Tuesday week, with 323 bales of cotton, sprung a leak on Wednesday at sea, and was forced to return to Savannah, and was valued at \$200,000, owned by the confederate states. Two boats and crew landed safely, but the third boat was cut off and captured.

CAIRO, Aug. 1.

Brig. Gen. Beal and a number other rebel officers from below arrived to day, en route for Johnson's Island, in charge of Lieut. Wright. The Memphis Bulletin, of the 30th, learns from Mr. Ray, recently a prisoner at Little Rock, that the rebel force at that place is 40,000 strong, many of whom are conscripts from 16 to 60 years of age, only half armed, commanded by Kirby Smith and Price, who are erecting fortifications on the opposite side of the river, 13 miles from Little Rock. It is reported that Gen. Blunt is marching on Arkadelphia. Ray says the people of Arkansas are tired of the war, and would gladly come under the protection of the federal government.

Frost.—A severe frost occurred in this region on Saturday night. It is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory estimate of the damage, as it varies according to localities. Corn suffers the most, but is not by any means wholly destroyed. All that was planted early and thoroughly killed will be injured but little, while that which is small and late is about "gone up." It is thought tobacco is damaged about twenty per cent. That grown upon low lands is badly injured, while on the uplands it has escaped. Backwheat, late beans, and pumpkin, squash and melon vines have been entirely ruined. Marsh hay and fodder is damaged, as well as sorghum and broom corn. The calamity is wide spread, and the loss in the aggregate will be immense.

Col. James Coff, of the 11th Missouri state militia, located at St. Louis, is in town on a short visit, and has promised to address the meeting to-morrow.

MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE 12TH BATTERY.—Ambrose Pierson, Thomas J. Spring and David C. Davey of this city enlisted in the 12th Battery to-day. Lieut. Harlow will not leave to join his command until Sunday, midnight, consequently, volunteers will be received until Friday, 10 A. M., at which time it is necessary to proceed to Madison with his recruits for muster, bounty and clothing.

ENROLLMENT.—The following names are among those enrolled in the first class in this city and not previously published:

First ward, F. Clark; 2d ward, John W. Hulbert, Joseph Simerson, Thos. Simerson and Chas. Rivers; 3d ward, Martin Locke; 4th ward, Jas. E. Brown, James Dee, Boicus Sullivan, James Mahoney, G. W. Hall, and John M. Wells, who was enrolled in the second class by mistake.

LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY.—Dr. G. W. Wagner, from Fowler's office, New York, an eloquent and entertaining lecturer, will commence a course at Lappin's Hall, on Thursday evening, Sept. 3d. He has a fine gallery of oil paintings and drawings to illustrate his lectures.

THE LAWRENCE SUFFERERS ON THEIR WAY EAST.—Mr. Stevens, of Lawrence, who was present at the meeting in Bryan Hall, yesterday afternoon, is en route for the east, accompanied by quite a number of those who were made widows and orphans in the late massacre. The names and destinations of the melancholy party are as follows: Mrs. Robert Morris, and three children, New Jersey; Mr. Brant, his wife and two children; Mrs. Barton and Miss Barton, New York city; Miss Collamore, widow of the late mayor, with five children, and the remains of her husband, Boston; Mrs. Trask, widow of the late editor of the Kansas State Journal, with the remains of her husband; Mrs. John Grow, with three children; Mrs. H. Earle; Mrs. Fred. Kimball, with two children; Mrs. Frank Kimball, with two children; Mrs. Samuel Kimball, and Mrs. J. G. Low, with three children and the remains of her husband, all on their way to Fitchburg, Mass.; Mrs. S. C. Russell, Thurston, Penn.; Mrs. W. S. Rankin, Mendeville, Penn.; Mrs. Griswold, Waverly, N. Y.; Mr. McCoy, Circleville, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Larmon, with three children, bound (with the exception of Mr. Larmon) to Elmira, N. Y.; Mrs. Soule and two daughters, for Bath, Maine, and the remains of S. M. Thorpe, Nunda, N. Y.

Mr. Tucker, of the Briggs House, has added another to the many acts of generosity which have already been chronicled of him. It has been found advisable by the committee of relief at Lawrence, to forward to their friends at the east, many of the victims of Quantrel's vengeance, who are utterly destitute of means. To these parties Mr. Tucker has magnanimously tendered the hospitality of his house, as they pass through this city, without money and without price. The noble and true nobility of nature which Mr. Tucker possesses, was exhibited but a short time

ago, in providing proper refreshments for the men, and opening his house to the officers of the Maine regiments, when they passed through Chicago, en route for the east, and now he has followed with another of the generous deeds which are continually dropping out of his large heart. We think, with him, it will hold true, that the measure of happiness which he has so cheerfully meted out in these and many other instances, will be returned to him full and running over.—Chicago Journal.

Frost in Illinois.

CHAMPAIGN, Champaign Co., Ill., August 31, 1863.

The voracious individual, "the oldest inhabitant," has no recollection of such a frost visitation at this season of the year, sweeping down the crops by the thousands of acres, and spreading dismay among the rural population, like unto that of yesterday morning.

At least half of the corn is cut down, utterly ruined—some of the most advanced is damaged. Vines of all kinds are killed, including every tender herbaceous plant. The leaves of the grapevines nearly all killed, with most of the fruit. Tobacco has turned black, and a large part of the crop is ruined.

The free cotton, of which thousands of dollars worth of the seed has been sold, "warranted to stand the climate," is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the roots, and the humbug is thus early collapsed, as we predicted it would, on the first collision with Jack Frost.

We have no means to-day of knowing how far the disaster extends, but fear all north of this point. The drought has reduced the corn prospect to not more than an average of 15 bushels to the acre in this part of the state, and now half of that is swept away. Corn, beans, tobacco, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, vines of all kinds, etc., have seldom been so severely dealt by before the middle of October, as at this writing. The corn crop is half lost, nearly all of the beans, tobacco and potatoes are gone, while garden truck, between drought and frost, is nearly out of the question.

To day farmers are everywhere busy cutting up the wilted corn, to save what they can for fodder.

The result of the season's crop is nearly as bad as that of 1856, when we had to import corn for feed.

None of this crop will answer for shipping, and as the new crop will not suffice the local demand, most of the old corn remaining on hand will be required to fill up the deficiency.

Farmers depend largely on prairie hay, which as a matter of course is badly damaged.

The drought rules supreme. The sky is almost cloudless, without appearance of a change in the disheartening aspect of the weather.

The apples are dropping from the trees, and the peach trees refuse to grow, and are drying up on the trees, the leaves of which will soon fall off.

Altogether the agricultural prospects of this county is at a very low ebb, but we shall not fail, we shall only drain the country of the old crop, to enable us to put our beef and pork in market.

SANITINE.—Some of the copperheads of this state, who are, in other respects, men of tolerable judgment, claim to think there is a chance to elect their candidates this fall. If anything were wanting to prove the democratic party were utterly "demoralized" and paralyzed, such madness supplies the want. They stand no more chance to be elected than they do to be struck by lightning, and the man who supposes they do, knows as little as the editor of the Waukesha Democrat, which is the strongest piece of speech which now occurs to us.—Whitewater Register.

NEGRO VOTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Free negroes were permitted to vote in North Carolina until the amendment of the constitution in 1835, when a prohibition was adopted. Senator Douglas, in the debate on the admission of Minnesota into the Union, stated, as a historical incident, (which was not contradicted by the North Carolina senator present,) that a distinguished North Carolinian emancipated a large number of his own negroes, in order to make them voters, to elect him to the legislature of the state.

IN THIS WAR MEN GROW OLD VERY FAST.—We recently saw a photograph of General Robert B. Lee, the ablest of the rebel generals. His hair and beard are white as snow, and the lines of his face indicate rapidly advancing, or rather premature age. Two years ago General Lee—according to photographs then taken of him—appeared as a man in the prime of life, with a face exceedingly pleasant to look upon, the hair and dainty moustache dark and neatly trimmed, and the features smooth and fair.

UNLUCKY.—A gentleman is now in this city who was drafted in Boston. He furnished a substitute, paying a good price, and the fellow ran off; hired another substitute, and he succeeded. Not liking such luck, he concluded to go himself, and went before the officers for that purpose; but the board of enrollment threw him out on account of disability.—Hartford Courant.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

FREIGHT CAR BURNED.—A freight car, belonging to the R. & M. R. Co., and loaded with some eight or ten tons of paper rags, took fire from a spark from the locomotive when near Racine Station Saturday morning, entirely consuming the contents and the car down to the platform. The rags were consigned to Chicago.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.—Capt. Geo. Ward Nichols, late of Gen. Fremont's staff, has been assigned to duty in the provost marshal general's office of Wisconsin—Colonel Lovell. Capt. Nichols was with Gen. Fremont during the brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley against Stonewall Jackson.

VETERAN TROOPS IN NEW YORK CITY.—There are 30,000 veteran troops in New York city—most of them from the army of the Potomac. Why are they concentrated there? Not merely to enforce the draft. It is supposed that another expedition is fitting out against some southern city—probably Mobile.

DIED.—In Harmony, on the morning of Aug. 31, CHARLES CALHOUN, youngest son of Mary C. and John E. Calhoun, aged 2 years and 5 months.

At Emerald Grove, August 31st, after a short illness, MISS HANNAH VAN ALLEN, aged 43 years and 3 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMILY FLOUR.

WE will sell the best quality of FAMILY FLOUR in sacks or barrels, at

\$5 00 per Barrel.

J. & J. CLARK, Janesville, Sept. 1, 1863.

Bibles! Bibles!

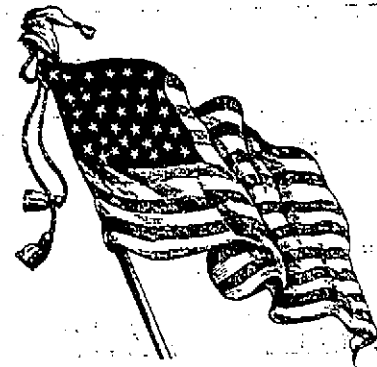
DEPOSITED this day at the Post Office a large lot of Bibles of Family and Pocket Bibles, which we can sell cheap. Aug. 16, '63. J. C. DEARBORN.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN. CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Remond O. Baigert against Piny Allen, Louis Allen and Frank of Baker.

IN pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled cause on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1863, in favor of the above named plaintiff, the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the Myers House, in Main street, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, at 10 o'clock A. M., of the 1st day of September, 1863, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the county of Walworth and state of Wisconsin, and known and described as the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section number six (6), also the west half of the north west quarter of section number seven (7), all in township number one (1) north, of range number eleven (11) east, and also all those certain tracts or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the county of Walworth and state of Wisconsin, and known and described as the south half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, also the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section number eleven (11), in township number one (1) north, of range number eleven (11) east, containing one hundred acres, or more, and being more particularly and exactly



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has caused much speculation on the method

of their re-admission into the Union, after

the subjugation or dispersion of their armies.

The state governments which existed

previous to the acts of secession have been

dissolved, the constitutions of some of

the states, and we do not know but all of

them, have been changed to adapt them to

the national constitution of the confederate

states. It is evident, therefore, that the

state constitutions as they now exist must

be disregarded and new ones formed before

the rebel states can again be admitted.

The state of Louisiana is likely to be

one of the first to ask for re-admission into

the Union, and it will be interesting to

note the manner of proceeding to accomplish

this interesting result. A speech of Gov.

Shepley, formerly of Maine, now military

governor of Louisiana, made recently at

Portland, gives us some facts in regard

to the recent application of some twenty

planters to President Lincoln to re-assemble

the state legislature of Louisiana under the

constitution of 1852. These planters

assembled at the Planters House in New

Orleans, without public meeting, and re-

presenting only three or four of the thirty

eight parishes of the state. The constitution

which they asked to be recognized had been

remodeled by the secession convention of

1861, but they were willing to take the

old constitution of 1852, as it was, be-

cause that had been formed to give the

slaveholders the entire political control of

the state in this way: a basis of representa-

tion was adopted by it, founded on popu-

lation, counting all whites, free colored and

slaves, while whites alone voted. Thus a

parish containing 1,500 whites and 16,000

population, being largely composed of

slaves, was entitled to a larger representa-

tion than a parish with 10,000, whites and

an aggregate population of 15,000. Thus

1,000 white population in Tennessee parish

had more political power than ten thousand

white voters in New Orleans.

This was the method taken by the slave-

holders to suppress the voice of the com-

mercial population of New Orleans, and it

is not surprising that they wanted the con-

stitution "as it was" before secession, re-

cognized and put into operation again. It

had served their purpose well in taking the

state out of the Union by the will of the

slaveholders, and it would answer a good

purpose to thwart the will of the people

again, if they are compelled to come into the

Union.

On the other hand the Union inhabitants,

acting through their associations, embracing

most of the unconditional loyal men of

system of slavery, which is the cause of all our national troubles. Their resolutions are as follows:

At a meeting of the Union Association of New Orleans, held at the Lyceum Hall, July 25th, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. James E. Tewell, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Unionists of New Orleans have heard with surprise and indignation of the attempt on the part of certain gentlemen, claiming to represent the planting interest of Louisiana, to induce the federal authorities to act as to fetter once more the freedom of this state, by putting in force a constitution, the principles of which are utterly at variance with the sentiments of a large majority of the loyal people, and repugnant to the spirit of the age;

And whereas, we have read with the liveliest feelings of satisfaction the noble utterances of our beloved Chief Magistrate, in reply to and in rebuke of the self-constituted, slavery-preserving delegation, and in approval of the efforts of the truly loyal in securing a constitution based upon the principles of "freedom to all"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Union Association of New Orleans deprecate all efforts having for their end the organization of a state government, under the constitution in force prior to the outbreak of the present rebellion; and

Resolved, further, That they will oppose, by all legitimate means, every measure having for its object the recognition of slavery in the constitution that may hereafter be formed.

On motion of Mr. Enos Smith, it was Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the New Orleans Era, and that a copy of the same be signed by the officers of this association, and transmitted to his Excellency, President Lincoln.

M. SCHEFFERT, President pro tem.

JAMES E. TEWELL, Ass't Secretary.

We have received another note from Mr. Horace Rublee, complaining that we omitted a material portion of his statement in regard to the time of the call of the late republican Union convention. The statement not given was, that he, Rublee, "was the only member of the state central committee residing in Madison." We supposed everybody who knew anything at all of political matters in this state was aware of this fact, and hence we did not think it necessary to quote that portion of it. The argument, therefore, is, that inasmuch as the member of the committee residing in Madison apparently desired a later day for holding the convention, that the "regency" were of the same opinion. What is called the "Madison regency" does not exist entirely in Madison. It only has its head there—the thinking and plotting part. Like an invisible, soulless corporation, it is everywhere within the sphere of its operations. A wildcat bank purports to be located at a particular place where it promises to redeem its bills, but go there and it is not to be found—like the will-o'-the-wisp, it vanishes as you advance towards its supposed locality. But we know it has an existence, for its promises to pay are found in all parts of the state, alluring but to disappoint those who have faith in its pledges. The parallel between it and this regency is apparent, and needs no explanation. What one member of it does is no evidence of the opinions of the others, or even of his own, for they have been known to look up stream while rowing down.

We do not propose, at this time, to enter into any argument or explanations on this subject. The time may come when it will be profitable to do so. Until then we entrust Mr. Rublee to hold his peace.

A COFFERHEAD ATTACK.—The Oshkosh Review makes a most infamous attack upon Col. Fairchild, the candidate for secretary of state. It says: "The colonel's present affiliations prove beyond doubt that he is not very choice of the company he keeps, nor yet chary of his political reputation. He is like all the other war democrats, none of whom care 'who they train with' if they can get position and greenbacks."

When the editor of the Review can show some other evidence of his own patriotism than maligning those who imperil their lives on the field of battle, he will be in a much better situation than he now is to question the purity of other people's motives. Col. Fairchild is as far beyond the reach of such assaults as the Review man is below the position of a patriot.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. MOSBY.—The following are the particulars of the skirmish in which Mosby received his death wounds: Monday, the 24th, Mosby attacked a detachment of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry and a California regiment. The attack was made at Coyles Tavern, on Little River Turnpike, some few miles this side of Fairfax. Our men, numbering only 25, were attacked in front and rear at the same time, but fought nobly. Our loss was two killed, three wounded and nine prisoners, together with all the horses, 15 of which, however, were afterwards recaptured. The loss of the enemy was one captain one lieutenant killed, one lieutenant and three privates wounded. Mosby was wounded in two places in the side.

THE STATE COURTS VS. THE MILITARY POWER.—Hon. E. Darwin Smith, of Rochester, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, has decided, in the case of a soldier for whose discharge a writ of habeas corpus had been used out before him, that he has no jurisdiction to inquire into the legality of the imprisonment, after it appears that the person is detained under claim of authority from the United States. Judge Bacon, a justice of the supreme court at Utica, has also rendered a decision, in the Hopson habeas corpus case, to the same effect. He reverses a former decision made by himself in the same case, and now declares that a state court has no right to inquire into the justice of an arrest of an armed deserter by a provost marshal; that the return of the provost marshal, stating the prisoner to be held as a deserter, is sufficient without the production of the body, and that the state court has no jurisdiction to inquire as to the fact whether the person held is a deserter or not. The question is to be carried before all the judges of the supreme court.

The Lynn (Mass.) Reporter says: A couple were joined in marriage in this city a few days since, whose united ages were but hundred and fifty years. The bridegroom had passed his forty-fourth anniversary, while the bride was a youthful bride, and had once, and the bride twice, before entered into the marriage obligation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, August 31.

Special to the Journal.—The steamer John D. Perry, from below last night, brought Memphis papers of the 24th inst., containing news from Duvall's Bluff, Ark. The Post Boy left there on the 24th. Several boats were lying there.

Advices from the front represent the advance of Gen. Davidson's corps at Bayou Moterie, where the rebels are proposed to make a stand. All the rebel forces west of the Mississippi are near that place. It is about ten miles from Little Rock.

Gen. Dick Taylor's forces had arrived, to co-operate with Price. Kirby Smith had his headquarters at Little Rock. Price is the controlling spirit in that quarter.

The Post Boy brought a number of refugees; among them Mrs. Churchville. She lived up on Little Rock river, 70 miles from its junction with White river. Being left destitute, she procured a dog-out, and with her little son paddled down to Clarendon, 150 miles. Mrs. Churchville represents the country drained of everything by the rebels.

Gen. Beale (rebel) and staff came up on the steamer J. D. Perry as prisoners, taken at Port Hudson and Arkansas.

I was shown a cotton ball today, raised on Smith & Hodges' farm, in Alexandria county, Illinois. It is opened beautifully. There are about 30 acres.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 29.

The largest and most earnest meeting ever held in Leavenworth assembled last evening, with Mayor Anthony presiding. Gen. Lane offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so many of the loyal men of the border as can be spared from home protection be requested to assemble at Paoli, on the 8th day of September, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure, organized and equipped as follows: Each twenty men to select a captain, the company bringing with them a wagon, with one blanket to each man, and fifteen days' subsistence.

Gen. Ewing has placed two companies at Platte City to protect the citizens from avengers from Kansas.

Capt. Joy, provost marshal of the city, ordered the ferry boat tied up at night, on the Missouri side, to prevent armed men from Kansas crossing into Missouri. Mayor Anthony ordered the boat to lie upon the Kansas side. The people stand by the mayor, and the boat is tied up on this side.

Anthony opposes an invasion of Missouri north of the Missouri river.

Capt. Joy, provost marshal of the city, ordered the ferry boat tied up at night, on the Missouri side, to prevent armed men from Kansas crossing into Missouri. Mayor Anthony ordered the boat to lie upon the Kansas side. The people stand by the mayor, and the boat is tied up on this side.

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Port Johnson, August 25th, 7:45 P.M.—The enemy is assaulting Battery Wagner, evidently in heavy force.

C. H. ARMSTRONG, Col. Comd'g. 1st Lt.—Musketry has ceased. The enemy are firing a few mortar shells at Battery Wagner. The first assault has been repulsed. No more shells have been thrown at the city since daylight Monday morning.

Herald's special.—The steamer Baltimore, Captain Mitchell, arrived here this morning from Port Monroe, reports that the gunboats "Reliance" and "Satellite" were captured from Chesapeake, near the mouth of the Rappahannock, at Urbana, on the Rappahannock. The wounded men, among whom was the commanding officer of the Reliance, have been liberated.

Last night a fleet of gunboats, accompanied by a monitor from the coast squadron, went up the Rappahannock for the purpose of destroying the rebel fort at Downport, and recapturing the gunboats. Among the rebels who captured the steamer was a portion of the old Merrimac crew.

A dispatch has been received by the military authorities here from Gen. King, announcing the death of Mosby, at a farm house just beyond Bull Run Mountains.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

Flour unchanged, at 4.65, 4.80 for extra; 5.10, 5.25 for R. H. O. Wheat quiet and unchanged at 82.10, 83 for Chicago spring; 90.12 for Milwaukee city; 1.05 at 1.20 for winter red. Corn 10c better at 72.75. Oats a shade firmer at 52.50 for western. Whisky firmer at 45, and held higher.

HALIFAX, Sept. 1.

The steamer Africa is signalled, with 3 days later news from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

Stocks opened lower, closed firmer and active. Gold 127.

Luther Bradish, formerly lieutenant-governor of New York, died Sunday, aged 80. From Richmond papers.—The confederate steamer O'Conley left Savannah for Nassau, Tuesday night, with 323 bales of cotton, sprung a leak off Western Africa, and went down. Cargo valued at \$200,000, and vessel at \$50,000, owned by the confederate states. Two boats and crew landed safely, but the third boat was cut off and captured.

CAIRO, Aug. 1.

Brig. Gen. Beal and a number of other officers from below arrived today, en route for Johnson's Island, in charge of Lieut. Wright. The Memphis Bulletin, of the 30th, learns from Mr. Ray, recently a prisoner at Little Rock, that the rebel force at that place is 40,000 strong, many of whom are conscripts from 15 to 60 years of age, only half armed, commanded by Kirby Smith and Price, who are erecting fortifications on the opposite side of the river, 15 miles from Little Rock. It is reported that the rebel force is making an Arkadelphia. Ray says the people of Arkansas are tired of the war, and would gladly come under the protection of the federal government.

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[illegible]

SEPTEMIAR, 1863.
In the forenoon of that day,
mortgaged premises, to wit:
parcel of land situate, lying
of Watworth and state of Wis-
consin, described as the southeast
quarter of section number one
of the northeast quarter of
the northeast quarter of
all in township number one
of Elston (top east); and also
as the southeast quarter, lying
of Rock and state of Wiscon-
sin, described as the south half of the
south west quarter and the
southeast quarter, also the
southeast quarter of section
number thirty-two of the
north half of township num-
ber thirty-four, containing one
hundred and thirty acres, and
costs of suit, and as may
material injury to the par-
ty. vs. J. P. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.
St. J. P. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.
St. J. P. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

FOR ROCK COUNTY.
 plen C E. Spaulding and others,
 dectts.

virtue of a judgment of incorpora-
 tion in the above action, to-
 wit, 1823, the undersigned, a-
 and by said court in such pro-
 ceedings, the Plaintiff, bidder,
 Rock County Ball, in Janu-

SEPTEMBER, 1863.

pared of real estate par-
 cels of land, and of the same
 of land bounded as follows:
 the northwest fractional quar-
 in township three (3) north
 in Rock County, in the county
 of said county, and of the
 west, line, the southeast cor-
 dition line to the north side of
 parallel with the section line
 section to state in claims and
 rough and parallel with the

[illegible]

bounded on the north by bright
the of the Jacksonville and Mil-
262 30 west four chains and
the section line in the north
the corner, and said section
and south in 30 parallel chains
and south and parallel with
a section line of said section
links, three west and
one east, and said section
the and twenty links to the
the north 262 30 met along the
chains and fifty links to the
the main line of acs, excepting and
strip of land 262 30, which is
a subject of the same title,
W. A. LAMAR, Co.
Hickory, Ac.

red in the above entitled cause
annuary, 1903, in favor of the
defendant, to wit: public auction
sale and receipt of the Niagara
In the city of Jacksonville, in
the State of Florida, 1867,
in the month of July, at that day,
forfeited promises to wit:
ance) or tract of land situate,
of Beloit, in the county of
Wisconsin, as I know; and described
as follows, to wit: (1) six (6) and
sixteen (16) in Hancock
the village (now city) of Beloit,
and part of said addition, or so
much thereof as may be found by
said survey to be necessary and
convenient for the purpose herein-
above stated.

R. T. PEMBERTON,
Sheriff of Rock County, Wis.
JAMES
Butt's Attorney.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad authorized and empowered to acquire over Western Avenue and Third ward of the city of Chicago the superfluous land and tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad between Third and Second Avenues and Second and Third streets, and the embankments of the same, and the embankments of or through ways under each street and within the common road streets respectively, and under and bridges along the adjacent thereto, shall be northward, on the completion of the same, in such manner as the council on the same.

R. H. TRENT, Mayor.

City Clerk my2d3w

FOR SALE,
OF WISCONSIN,
OF DANE COUNTY.
From Rock County.

Owner David Niggle, Henry E
Lowest, Farmers and Millers
Eliassander Hendall, Samuel H
Albani, John Scott, L. J
Kirkhead, George Barnes, Wil-
helm Black, Morris C Smith, W
A Pierce, O Lottus Martin,
Kirkhead, A W Palmer, P M
An Astbyne

virtue of the judgment of for-
feiture of the above titled lots
of April, 1893, in favor of the
and against the above named
for sale and sold at public auc-
tion, on the steps in front of the
street, in the city of Janes-
ville, Wis.

of AUGUST, 1893,

in the forenoon of 1861 day,
 morning, proceeded to edit
 and publish the *Rock County*
 to Janeville, and are recorded
 —Dated April 29, 1863.
 Attorney, my del'd n.

and known and distinguished
er of section No. 11310, in
age eleven.—Dated March 20th,
T. PRIBER, Sheriff.
M. PERMAN, Under Sheriff.
Atty. mr26dt

SPARKS ARCHIVE®

and sale rendered in the above entitled case on the 23d day of May, 1893, the above named defendant appeared before the above named defendant, bidder, of the crops in front of the Myers residence on Main street, in the city of Janesville in said county of Wisconsin, to wit:

THE 23d DAY OF AUGUST, 1893,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the above named defendant, bidder, of the crops in front of the Myers residence on Main street, in the city of Janesville, county of Wisconsin, and known and designated as the undersigned one half of lot two (2), situated in the city of Janesville, according to the second and third sections of the act to amend an act to divide the city of Janesville, in the county of Wisconsin, passed at the session of the

[illegible]

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AN ORDINANCE
to regulate the Building of Railway Bridges over
the Appleton and Oshkosh Rivers, Fourth Ward,
City of Appleton.

city and common council of the city of Janesville, Wisconsin.

Section 1. That the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company is hereby authorized and empowered to erect and maintain bridge over Western Avenue and Second Street, in the fourth ward of the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, to wit: to erect a trestle bridge and tracks over said streets, and to use the same for the purpose of road of said company. And for that purpose is hereby authorized to use Western Avenue Street as necessary, upon which to erect the abutments, piers of said bridge, and the abutments of said bridge, and the approaches thereon.

Section 2. The openings or passages ways under each of said bridges shall be of sufficient width to accommodate public travel on said streets, respectively, and shall be each not less than twenty-four feet wide, and shall be so constructed that the tracks and along railway embankments adjacent thereto shall be by said company forthwith, on the completion of

mages, graded and repaired in such manner as
 to improve the public travel on each of the
 above April 20th, 1853. — B. B. RUSSELL, Mayor.
 City of Chicago, City Clerk. C. p. 2343.

Foreclosure Sale.
 STATE OF WISCONSIN,
 CIRCUIT COURT, DANE COUNTY.
 On Application of *venue* from Rock County,
 of Jacobson against David Nogg, Henry E.
 Meyer, J. Lewis, A. Lohry, Fargher and Millers
 & James J. Finney, Theodore Seidman, Samuel G.
 Stegman, Stephen J. Hays, John H. Norton, J. J.
 Brown, J. Wm. Korfahl, George Barlow, Wm.
 B. Hawes, The Globe Bank, Morris Smith, W.
 H. Bailey, Prosper A. Pierce, C. Lottie Martin,
 Samuel J. Gagnon, J. E. Eirland, A. W. Palmer, F. M.
 and William Van Aysie.
 The following is a true and correct statement of the

on the 24th day of April, 1893, in favor of the
 named plaintiff and against the above named
 defendants, for sale and sell at public auc-
 tion the following real estate, to-wit: The tract of
 land known as the Rock County, in the city of Juncos-
 said Rock County, on

THE SIX DAY OF AUGUST, 1893,
 at the hour of twelve in the forenoon of that day,
 following described mortgagee premises, to-wit:
 more or less and fifty and fifty (50) in width,
 and a store addition to the same, as recorded
 in the county records of said Rock County, in
 A. T. PELMEE, Sheriff of Rock County.
 W. F. PALMER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.
 CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
 In David, Nevada

[illegible]

By S. J. M. RUTNAM, Under Sheriff,
K. WHITTON, Piffersbury, 17-11-1912, 26da